[MR. L. C. Hodgson.]

and special funds to the extent of the estimated expenditure of Rs. 1,100 were applied for. Funds to meet this expenditure are not available under 4 C. Ranges, the proper head, for the reason that the expenditure was unforeseen and consequently not provided for. A supplemental grant of Rs. 1,040 under 4. C. Ranges is necessary for meeting this expenditure. Since the work was urgent, it has already been taken in hand and completed. In the circumstances stated above, I request that the Council will be so good as to pass the expenditure. The amount required may be met from the savings under B. Salt, as in the case of the cost of the retort.

PRESIDENT: There is a motion in the name of Mr. Madhava Variar. Do you move it?

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR: I do not move it.

The following motion was, therefore, deemed to have been withdrawn.

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR:

To omit Rs. 4,040 for the construction of a new furnace to the pot-stills of the Nagercoil Distillery, etc.

The grant was then made.

Demand IX.—General Administration, Secretariat, etc.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir, I beg to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 6,470 for payment of travelling allowances to the members of the Sri Mulam Popular Assembly.

There is a provision of Rs. 8,000 in this year's budget. Out of this sum, Rs. 4,138 is required to pay off the arrear claims of the previous years. The balance left, *viz.*, Rs. 3,862, is insufficient to meet the travelling allowances of the members for the current year and other incidental expenses. As it is undesirable to put off payment of travelling allowance to the members, it is requested that a sum of Rs. 6,470 be sanctioned under this head. The sum that is asked for is absolutely necessary.

The grant was made.

Demand XIV.—Education.

MR. L. C. HODGSON: Sir, I rise to move for a grant not exceeding Rs. 20,000—Rs. 10,000 for the expenses of the University Committee to be constituted shortly, and Rs. 10,000 for opening Group I of the Intermediate course in the Women's College. I shall take the two items separately.

The University Committee.—It will not be necessary for me to say much on this subject, because you, Sir, have already announced the impending appointment of the University Committee, two members of which are to come from outside Travancore. A Committee to which expert gentlemen from outside Travancore are invited cannot be expected to do all its work for nothing. One of the items of expenditure

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will, therefore, be the honoraria to these gentlemen invited from outside. Other necessary items of expenditure will arise on account of the nature of the work of this Committee. Unlike the old Committee of 1917, gentlemen are, as I have said, being asked to come from outside for the present Committee. This Committee will have to decide what kind of University is to be recommended to Government,—whether it is to be for Travancore alone, or for the whole of the Kerala country. It will, I believe, be necessary for the whole Committee or sections of it to travel about, and to visit, possibly, Cochin and British Malabar in the course of their investigations. This also will need money. Another item of expenditure is the summoning of witnesses to come and give evidence before the Committee. An office establishment will also be necessary, as the office work will be heavy. Further, publications relating to the establishment of new Universities elsewhere, university calendars and books of that kind will be required and will have to be purchased. On the occasion of the formation of the University Committee in 1917—I am speaking from memory—a sum of Rs. 2,000 was assigned by Government. That Committee consisted solely of people from Travancore. Nobody came from outside. There was no travelling to distant places. Even then, the two thousand rupees sanctioned was barely enough. So I think that the grant of Rs. 10,000 I have asked for is a very moderate sum, and I am sure that the Council will pass it.

Group I in the Women's College. I will now come to the other item—the demand of Rs. 10,000 for opening Group I, *i. e.*, mathematics, physics and chemistry, in the Women's College. The demand for science teaching among the women in Travancore is very much on the increase at the present time. There are 51 girls throughout the State who have taken science subjects for the recent school final examination. I do not expect all of them to obtain 'eligible' certificates, or even of those who do to join the Women's College. But still there will be a considerable number who will want to take Group I in the Intermediate course. Now, in the Men's college here, which is usually miscalled the Boy's College, it is not possible to take all the women who may want to study for Group I. The demand for science teaching among men in recent years has become so great that the College is not able to accommodate all of them. And, therefore, it seems to be necessary that the Women's College itself should provide the necessary instruction in the subject. Hitherto that has been impossible, for no other reason than that lack of accommodation. We have got here a College for Women and a huge High School for girls in one and the same building. To introduce a new Group there is out of the question. To erect a new building for the College would be very costly at the present time; the State connot afford it. Happily, an opportunity has arisen for removing the Women's College to another locality and the present buildings will be used by the High School alone. This opportunity will effect a saving in the provision of new quarters, and it will enable us to open Group I in the immediate future. On a rough calculation, what is required for appliances,—laying down gas and water pipes, furniture to be removed, library, establishment and staff—totals up to about Rs. 10,000;

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[President.]

and that is the amount that I have asked the House to sanction. I feel sure that there will be nobody here who will not be at one with me in wishing the girls of this State the opportunity which they are longing for, *viz.*, to study for Group I of the Intermediate course.

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR: I rise to move the following motion:

To omit Rs. 10,000 for the expenses of the University Committee to be constituted shortly.

Last time, Mr. Velu Pillai brought forward a resolution. His idea was that a Pan-Kerala university should be established and the members who spoke in support of that resolution were of opinion that Travancore is not able to finance an up-to-date University efficiently. Moreover, if we consider the present financial position of the country, we cannot say that we can start a University immediately in Travancore. The help of the Cochin and the British Governments is necessary for the establishment of a Kerala University. Until the Travancore Government negotiate and come to an understanding with these Governments as to the necessity and feasibility of a Kerala University, I submit that no committee need be appointed and no money need be voted for the expenses of the University Committee. After they arrive at a decision, a committee will have to be appointed consisting of people from Travancore, Cochin and British Malabar. So, if we appoint a committee now and spend money on this, we will have to appoint a committee afterwards and spend more money on that, which is a duplication. My opinion is that we need not appoint a committee now; and when a committee is appointed after negotiation with the other two Governments, the question of starting a Kerala University can be considered.

MR. A. HOOGEWERF: Sir, I wish to know what the object of the Committee is and whether we should not invite Malabar and Cochin also to join us.

PRESIDENT: I shall answer you, Mr. Hoogewerf. At this stage, I might elucidate the matter, and Mr. Madhava Variar may then, perhaps, withdraw his motion. I will read out a portion of the G. O. proposed to be issued on the matter:

"The new Committee will re-examine generally the conclusions and the recommendations of its predecessor contained in the *ad interim* Report of the 10th October, 1919, in the light of such changes in the conditions within and without Travancore as have taken place since it was submitted. It will be advised to do so, particularly taking into consideration the discussions in the last session of the Legislative Council on Mr. T. K. Velu Pillai's resolution, as well as the debate in the Madras Legislative Council on the University Bill. Such a review might reveal the need to modify in some cases the findings of the earlier Committee. Government can think of one such recommendation from which there will now be a general agreement to differ. The University Committee proposed that the new University should be of the unitary, residential and teaching type, located outside Trivandrum, but on a site near it, and that all University work now done in different stations in the State should be transferred to and concentrated on that centre.

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The outlook of this Committee was also limited by the terms of its reference to the area and requirements of Travancore. The type of University thus recommended may be good as an *ideal*. But it has had to be given up elsewhere in India when a new University had to be planned which has to serve a large territory in which there already existed a number of colleges scattered over the area, whose claim for continued individual life could not well be ignored, and which could not be removed to a new locality without great and disproportionate sacrifices. There now seems to be, accordingly, a growing disposition to accept in such cases the type which would, whenever it is impracticable to remove a college from its station, or undesirable to close it, would allow it to continue in the same place, and develop, if possible, into an additional University centre, where the provision of adequate residential facilities for the students and the staff might create the right atmosphere for the growth of really satisfactory academic life and traditions. Important changes have taken place in the last three years in the academic conditions of the State. The Second Grade Colleges at Alwaye and Changanachery have come into existence, a Chair in Natural Science has been established in H. H. the Maha Raja's College, a big additional building to the Training College is nearing completion, and the construction of a large Hostel for H. H. the Maha Raja's College at Trivandrum has been taken in hand. A Government Commercial School has been established at Alleppey. In view of the large expenditure incurred, in the past and present, in the localities where the present colleges are situated, by the Government or by private agencies, it would be increasingly difficult to view the transfer of all such institutions to a common site as a practical proposition, while the idea of such a concentration may *a fortiori* have to be given up, if the new University is to embrace the whole area of the Malabar Coast. The advantages of a compromise between the competing types of a unitary and an affiliating type of University will have, therefore, to be fully explored by the Committee even if it recommends that the new University does not extend its activities beyond the limits of the State".

I particulary invite the attention of the House to the following paragraph:

"The Committee will have before it the following alternative schemes for the University, each of which has some advantages over the others:—

(1) A University whose head-quarters will be in Trivandrum, which would confine its activities to Travancore and have no administrative connection with institutions outside the State.

(2) A University started in the first instance at Trivandrum, on the strength of the resources now existing in Travancore, but keeping its doors open for the incorporation into it of institutions of a University standard in the neighbouring State of Cochin and the adjacent British Districts of Malabar and Tinnevelly, when such institutions spring up and their authorities desire the incorporation, and also prepared to shift the University offices later on, if necessary, to some place within the State, which would be more central than Trivandrum for the entire territory embraced by the new University.

(3) A University created from the very beginning by the conjoined efforts of all these three Governments, whose areas will be comprised in a Pan-Kerala University, maintained by contributions (of all kinds) made from all the three States, and governed by University bodies, on which adequate representation is provided to the component areas and institutions".

You will therefore see, gentlemen, that the committee will be requested to consider these alternatives or any other alternative which suggests itself to the committee and to advise the Government. If the Government accept the alternative that a Pan-Kerala University maintained by contributions made from all the three States and governed by University bodies, on which adequate representation is provided to the

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[Mr. R. Krishna Pillai.]

component areas and institutions, that will be the time for our approaching the Governments of Cochin and Madras in regard to the terms on which they should co-operate in the matter. The enquiry on the particular matter is not shut out and it is for the purpose of Government receiving advice in regard to the type of the University to be established that the committee is going to be appointed.

In the light of the above explanation, does Mr. Madhava Variar press his motion?

MR. M. R. MADHAVA VARIAR: No, I withdraw the motion.

The motion was withdrawn.

The grant was made.

Demand XVI—Industries.

MR. I. C. CHACKO: Sir, I beg to move for a grant of Rs. 1,110 under Demand—XVI Industries.

It need not be stated that every activity of the Industries Department and every industrial enterprise has an engineering aspect. Since the current year's budget was voted by the Council, it was found necessary that an Industrial Engineer should be appointed in the Department of Industries. And an engineer cannot be conceived of without a draughtsman, drawing being the means by which expression is given to engineering ideas. The appointment of the Industrial Engineer, therefore, has necessitated the appointment of a draughtsman. The Industrial Engineer is also the Chief Inspector of Boilers, and to help him in the inspection of boilers and in other engineering matters, a mechanic is also required. I make a demand of a peon also for the Industrial Engineer. This explains the reason for the Demand.

The grant was made.

Demand XXIV—Miscellaneous Items.

MR. R. KRISHNA PILLAI: Sir I beg to move for the vote of the House in respect of a grant not exceeding Rs. 7,500 under "38. Miscellaneous"—Rs. 6,000 on account of the collection of exhibits for the British Empire Exhibition in 1924, and Rs. 1,500 on account of a preliminary exhibition in that connection to be held in Trivandrum in 1923.

The Council must be aware of the British Empire Exhibition proposed to be held in London in 1924 under the patrongage of His Majesty the King-Emperor. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is the President of the General Committee and the exhibition is being organised on a scale and in a manner unprecedentedly grand and imposing. India is also represented. It has been decided that Travancore should, along with other Indian States, participate in this Exhibition. Arrangements have already been made for a total ground space of 1,200 sq. ft. being reserved for the display of Travancore exhibits. A committee of officials and non-officials has already been appointed to work out the

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